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No. 16,705.

號四廿月一十年六十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

辰丙大歲年五國民華中

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A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG
TEL. 214.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMEMORATION.
P.C. 229 Wong Chung Yau is com-
mended by the Captain Supr. of Police
for plucky conduct whilst on duty on
the 13th instant.
PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.
Monday, Nov. 27th.—No. 3 Company
under Company Commander, No. 4 Com-
pany (except Recruits) under the
Sergeant-Major.
Tuesday, Nov. 28th.—All Recruits of
Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, No. 2 Company
and No. 4 Company. Crown Sergeant
Wilks and the Company Sergeant-Major
respectively will wear their men.
Wednesday, Nov. 29th.—Maxim Gun-
nery.
Thursday, Nov. 30th.—Ambulance
Company under the Sergeant-Major.
NOS. 3 AND 4 COMPANIES.

The following appointments are made:
Inspector—Un—will command No. 3
Platoon, Inspector Tape will command
No. 6 Platoon, Inspector C. C. Moon
will command No. 7 Platoon.

WATER POLICE.
P.O. 788 Tully is transferred from No.
1 Section to the Water Police as from
December 1st next.

NOTES.
No. 2 Company, No. 8 Section.—P.C.
T. J. Rees.
No. 2 Company, No. 8 Section.—P.C.
B. P. Marques.

WINTER UNIFORM.
Members of No. 2 Company whose
numbers were taken on parade on Tues-
day, Nov. 21st, as requiring alterations
made in their uniform may have same
done at Noon's.
P.O. 722 Goldring is invalided out of
the Police Reserve Force.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

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AND
Commission Agents
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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
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PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
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The Penalty for non compliance is a
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LIMITED.

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WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m., every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m., every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon to 1.03 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Extra Car at 12 midnight.

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I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £25,970,567

Revenue Fire Branch £2,551,454
Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,592
Revenue Marine Department £37,238
Other Receipts £75,940
£2,551,454

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

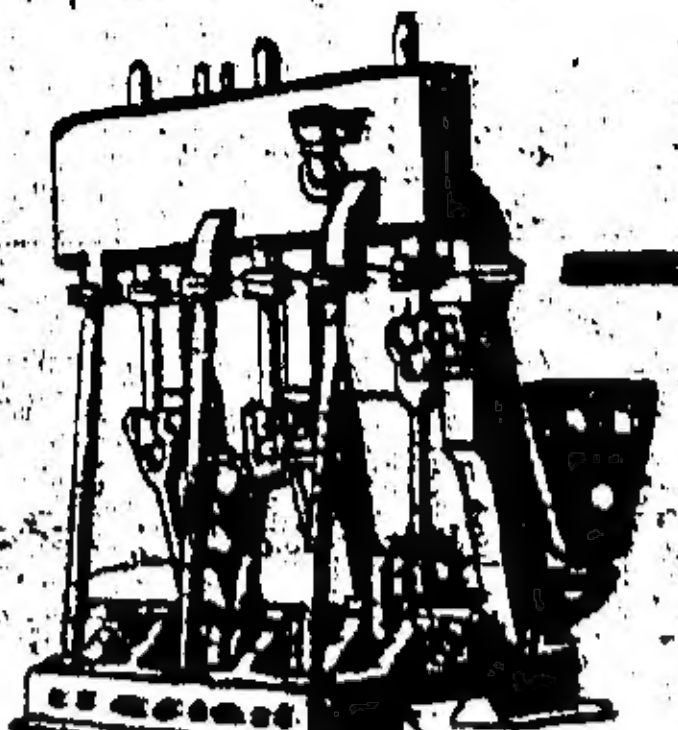
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Hongkong, April 12, 1916.

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GRILL ROOM
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
FRIDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'PATSHAN'
10 P.M. 'PATSHAN' 8 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

SATURDAY, 25th NOVEMBER.
8 A.M. 'KINSEAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'HONAM' 8 P.M. 'PATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$4.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
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HONGKONG TO MACAO.

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Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday's at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street
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Hongkong April 1, 1917.

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The World of Food.
Medical Magazine March, 1912.

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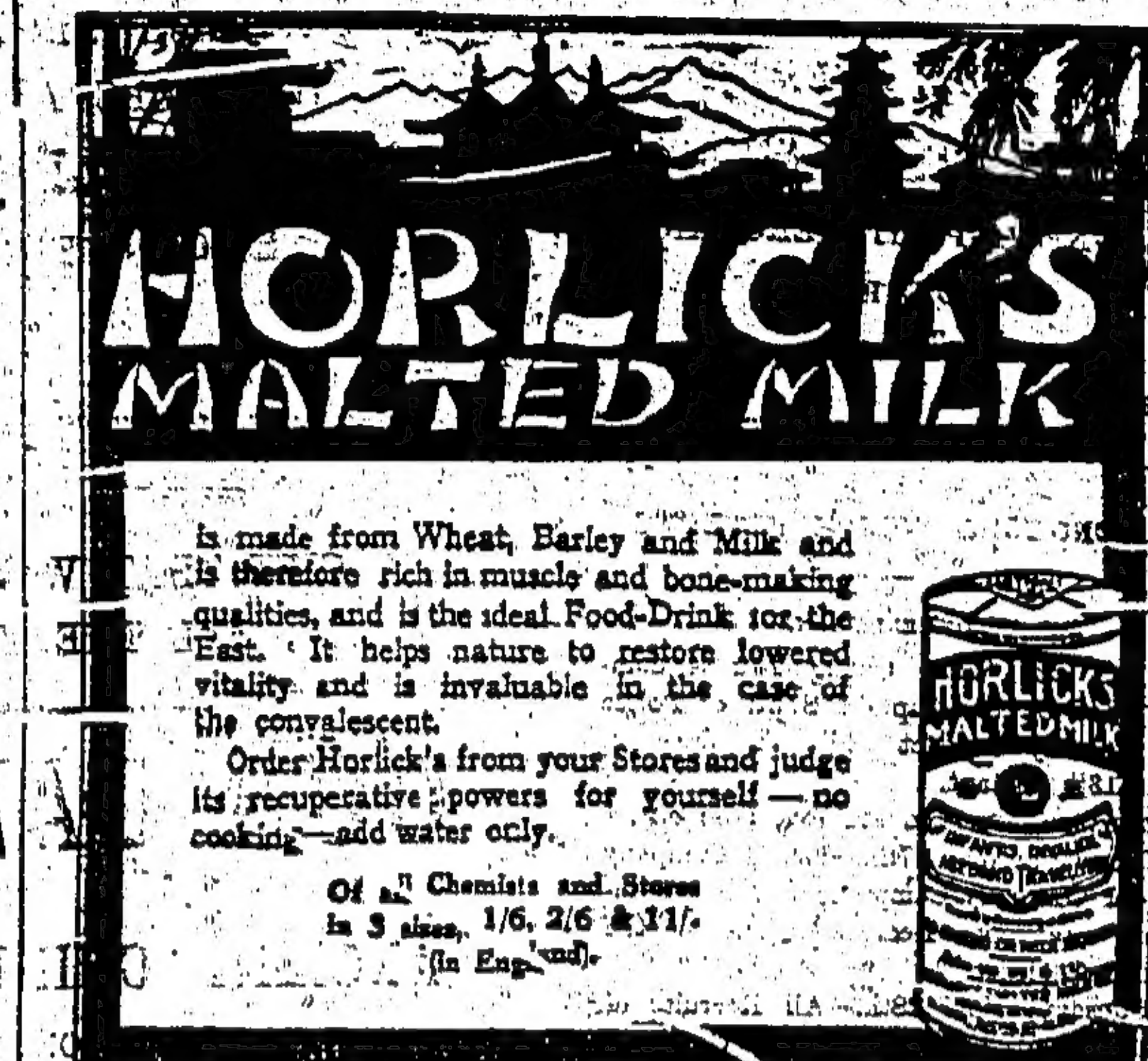
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is made from Wheat, Barley and Milk and is therefore rich in muscle- and bone-making qualities, and is the ideal Food-Drink for the East. It helps nature to restore lowered vitality and is invaluable in the case of the convalescent.

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With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**,
a few drops sprinkled over the meat,
 fish or cheese, &c., are all that is
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The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 25th November, 1916, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

Carpets and Rugs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pianos, a few lots Porcelains, etc., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, etc.,

Also

Brass Jardiniere, Vases, Finger Bowls (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 20, 1916. 1252

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 28th November, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

including a small consignment of

Tonkin Inland Trays.

As Follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double Brass-mounted Bedstead, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Bed and Writing Tables, etc., a quantity of Electro Plated Ware.

Also

5 Pianos in good condition (One by Carl Strauss); Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood "Serrano," a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, etc., and a large Oil Painting.

Also

Gent's Bicycles (new), Stereoscopic Camera, Oliver Typewriter, Brass Jardiniere, Vases, Finger Bowls, etc., Carpets (new and second hand), Penambulor, Child's Cots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1916. 1250

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd December, 1916, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

Comprising:—

Ladies' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes to match, Linen Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bleached Sheet, Hemstitched Sheets, Double Warp Sheets, Embroidered Pillow Cases, Lace Curtains.

And

A few lots of Double Bed Heavy Whitney Blankets, and at 11.45 a.m. A small consignment of

JAPANESE BRASS WARE

Comprising:

Brass Jardiniere (large and small), Brass Vases, Finger Bowls, etc., etc., etc. Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916. 1251

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

AN EARLY DATE.

The following **LIGHTHOUSE GEAR** &c. &c., viz:—
One occulting apparatus, complete.
Circular wick lamps.
Spare burners.
Cylinders and wicks.
Incandescent Petrol Lamps, and accessories.

And

A quantity of gear pertaining to Mooring Buoys.

Also

A number of Locomotive wheels and Axles.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1916. 904

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

AS A GOING CONCERN

A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL containing:

43 Bed Rooms,
23 Bath Rooms,
Hall, Lounges, Reception Room, Private Dining Room, Self contained suites of apartments with Bath Rooms attached. Dining Room with accommodation for 120 persons. Store Room, Library, Servants' quarters, etc., etc. Hot and cold water laid on throughout. Approximate value of Furniture, etc. about \$30,000.

A large stock of extra Linen and Crockery all new and high class recently imported from England.
Electric light throughout.
The Hotel is centrally located being only a few minutes from the leading Banks, Post Office, Ferry, &c.
To be sold as a going concern with

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1916. 1001

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

One Two-Seater **TRUMBULL MOTOR CAR**, recently overhauled and in good running order.

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1916. 1233

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THE Undersigned having been appointed agents for the **COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD.**, are prepared to quote prices for best quality **SILIMPOPON COAL** trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for **SILIMPOPON COAL** (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

"At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1916. 1027

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.
FEDER STREET.
Opposite the Police Station.

Telephone No. 402.
HONGKONG, 1916.

THE RUGBY GAME.

AN EXAMINATION INTO ITS ORIGIN.

EARLY HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.

In the life and death struggle we are engaged in with the German bully all sports have freely contributed of their best, and certainly Rugby football has done and is doing its share. Says Bailey's. It may therefore, not be out of place to examine into the origin, early history, and development of this popular and virile game. The Rugby Union game, now played all over the world, is, we shall show, the direct produce of the game so graphically described by Judge Hughes in "Tom Brown's School-days." Yet, it is worthy of record that running with the ball, the distinctive feature of Rugby football, was once unknown at Rugby, and owed its introduction to a player disregarding the then rules. This fact was established some years ago owing to several writers, notably Sir Montague Shakman in his volume on "Football" in the Edinbrough series, erroneously thinking, that running with the ball always existed at Rugby School and was a survival of camp ball or other medieval form of football. To investigate into this, a sub-committee was appointed by the old Rugby School Society in 1896, and the result of their close researches, was published in pamphlet form in 1897. These proved that prior to 1823 running with the ball was unknown at Rugby, and that its introduction was due to a breach of the then laws of the game. At that time a player catching the ball from an opponent's kick before it touched the ground was entitled to step back as far as he liked, and punt or drop kick the ball himself or place it for another of his sidemen to kick, his opponents meanwhile not being allowed to approach nearer than the spot where the kick had been made. In 1823 a youth named William Webb Ellis, who is described by a contemporary schoolfellow as "having plenty of assurance and ambition of being thought something of," having caught the ball, instead of proceeding in the manner mentioned, gained undue fame by running with it towards his opponents' goal. From this impromptu action running with the ball little by little came into fashion, until it became the great feature of the Rugby game. In memory of its originator a tablet has in recent years been placed in the wall overlooking the School Close with this inscription:—

THIS STONE commemorates the exploit of WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game. A.D. 1823.

Ellis, by the way, played for Oxford in the first cricket match against Cambridge, and afterwards became Minister of St. George's, Abchurch Lane, and Rector of Magdalen Laver, in Essex, until his death on January 24th, 1872. Though increasing in popularity in the decade 1800-40, running with the ball was not officially recognized in the School's rules until the captaincy of Judge (Tom) Hughes in 1841, and then with these limitations: (1) That the ball must be caught on the bound; (2) that the catcher was not to be "off his side"; (3) that there must be "no handling on" but the catcher must carry the ball in and touch down himself.

A great exponent of running with the ball at that time was the late James Macleod, afterwards M.P. for Kirkcaldy, Edinburgh. He subsequently gained renown at Oxford as an athlete, but there was no football or Inter-Varsity sports in his day.

Contemporaneous as players at Rugby with Tom Hughes were the late Dean Bradley, Matthew and Thomas Arnold, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Theodore Walcott, and Judge Franklin-Whittington. Their prowess was described by the latter in heroic verse, which was highly commended by Doctor Arnold, the then Headmaster.

The players of that time at least equalled those of to-day, in their love for the game. Yet their football would appear wearisome to modern ideas. There were no matches against other schools or clubs. No game could be won unless a goal was scored, and long afterwards were therefore spent in undecided struggles with a single of a hundred players on a side.

Looking back on the early history of the game, it is a little surprising to find that when a player was running with the ball a handful of runners would jump the hedges and rush at him to bring him down. Some of the rules are suggestively ominous; for instance:—
"A player standing up to another may hold him only by the back of his neck and knock the ball out of his hand, etc., and again:—
"Any player obtaining the ball in a scuffle must have it down, 'off soon' as possible, and any player refusing to do so may be tackled. When a player has released his hold of the ball in a scuffle he may not join in again, and if he attempts to do so he may be dragged out by the opposite side."

The chief game was School v. School House and Sixth v. School. In 1823 the games match lasted four days. The first foreign match played was on November 20th, 1871, against a team of old pupils, captained by Mr. J. H. Harrison, at Donnington Hall, Oxford. This match given in 1870 to Mr. Harrison.

players, the number being reduced to fifteen in 1878. Hacking survived till the end of the seventies, having died out previously elsewhere.

We must now hark back somewhat. The love of Rugbians for their game and their desire to continue to practice it in after-life led to its introduction at the Universities, at other schools where Old Rugbians became masters, and in many large towns, especially London. Early efforts were made to evolve a code of rules which would be acceptable both to Old Rugbians and to the school men who had been educated in the dribbling game. At Cambridge there is proof that the "alumni" of the famous Warwickshire foundation introduced their game anterior to 1848. In the "Life and Letters" of the writer's old tutor, Canon Hort, D.D., Hilsdon Professor, it is recorded in a letter dated November 17th, 1849, that he attended a meeting of delegates to frame a code of rules which should be acceptable to both Etonians and Rugbians, and he further adds that their efforts were more successful than in the past, showing that previous similar attempts had been made. In a subsequent letter, dated January 19th, 1850, the professor, an enthusiastic Old Rugbyman, referring to the same topic, complains bitterly that the Eton system had greatly modified the distinctive features of the Rugby game. On the formation of the Cambridge Eton Club in 1850, Rugbians apparently reverted to their own game in an unadulterated form, for in a letter in our possession a famous Light Division cricketer relates how he took part in a Rugby game on the John's ground in 1860, in which all the players but himself were Rugby or Marlborough men; and the writer adds, his shame for some time bore testimony to the backward progress of his opponents.

To weld all football men under one code was still the desideratum of the leaders of those days, and repeated efforts were made to accomplish this. The Rev. J. Gale Thring, of Uppingham, published a code of rules in 1862, entitled "The Simplex Game," which, as he and his brother, the famous Headmaster, were Cambridge men and keen football players, were probably based on the rules drafted at Cambridge in Hort's time.

Early in 1863 another attempt was made at Cambridge, and a committee, formed of representatives of Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Marlborough, and Westminster under the chairmanship of the Rev. E. Burn, of St. Andrew's, in the rules drawn up by this body concessions were made on both sides, but the Rugby game was nevertheless shorn of many of its characteristics, and the amalgamation did not long appeal to those trained up more Rugbians. Similarly, in the London district great efforts were being made to establish a universal code, and at a meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern in October, 1863, the Cambridge amalgamated rules were adopted as a basis.

Four Rugby clubs attended the meeting, viz., Blackheath, the dozen of Rugby clubs, which had been formed by the Old Boys of Blackheath Proprietary School in 1861; Kensington Grammar School; Blackheath Proprietary School; and Perivall House School. Blackheath, F.W. Campbell, the Blackheath Secretary, was appointed Treasurer of the proposed New Association, but his tenure of office was not of long duration, as at a subsequent meeting he was responsible for the withdrawal of the Rugby clubs. After many difficulties had been surmounted and the amalgamation of the two forms of football appeared likely, the question of the retention or abolition of hacking came on for discussion. Against the elimination of this feature of the Rugby game Mr. Campbell made a forceful speech. Being outvoted on the question, Blackheath and the three other clubs withdrew from the proposed Association, and henceforward the two great sections of the game have remained apart.

Outside the London district the game was gradually spreading. In the tactics it was well established at Manchester and Liverpool, and, in a lesser degree, in some Yorkshire towns.

At Oxford, in 1866, it was put on a constitutional basis by the formation of the Rugby Club, which at first was almost entirely composed of old Rugby boys. The first rule of the club was that the captain, secretary, and one of the three committee men must always be Old Rugbians, and this rule held good for no less than seven years. About the same time the Cambridge R.F.C. was formed, but the personnel of the executive was not so restricted. Meanwhile, in the metropolitan district the Rugby game continued to make great strides during the sixties. In addition to this influx to London for the purpose of business or study of the "alumni"

Under the auspices of a number of ardent Confucian advocates, a Society known as the Association for Upholding the National Religion has been formed. An organization meeting was held at the Hsueh-shan Building at Peking recently. Mr. Yao Wen-nan was voted to the Chair. The object of the Association is to uphold Confucianism as a State Religion, and to emphasize its concerns by including it in the Constitution. After a report on the aim and the object of the Association, Mr. Wang Chien-fan, a member of Parliament declared that the Association had nothing to do with politics.

Five members were appointed to draft the Constitution of the Association. With the object of putting a stop to the religious controversy, a meeting was held in the Central Park by a number of Christians. Speeches were delivered by prominent men, both Chinese and foreigners, and they dwelt generally on the religious and moral aspects of the problem. Mr. Wang Chien-fan, a member of Parliament, declared that the Association had nothing to do with politics.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG?

THE PAINFUL, SWELLING, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LEGS, caused by the accumulation of the blood in the veins, is a common complaint, and one which, if not treated, will lead to the most serious consequences. It is caused by the accumulation of the blood in the veins, and is a common complaint, and one which, if not treated, will lead to the most serious consequences.

GRASSHOPPER

GRASSHOPPER is a powerful and effective remedy for the treatment of the above-mentioned complaint. It is a powerful and effective remedy for the treatment of the above-mentioned complaint.

Agents:—A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Hongkong.

of Rugby, Marlborough, Cheltenham, Halesbury, and Tooting, a large number of London schools, hospitals, and crammers, adopted the running game. Numerous clubs sprang into being, led by such schools as St. Paul's, Oldcastle, Kensington Grammar, Merchant Taylors, Bruce Castle, Perivall House, Bute House, etc. Much of the enjoyment of matches was marred by the variations in the rules as played by different clubs. As a natural corollary disputes were not infrequent, in spite of the fact that generally before kick off the two captains discussed what should or what should not be legal. In the later sixties, at the initiation of the Richmond F.C. hacking was dropped by the leading London teams, and gradually died out among the juniors. Into the seventies, however, it was not unusual for some clubs to wind up with five minutes of furious hacking, which was irreverently called a "hallelujah."

The need for a uniform code for all Rugby players appeared especially desirable to the late Edwin Ash, Secretary of Richmond, and he, in conjunction with the Blackheath Secretary, drew up, signed, and issued a notice convening a meeting for the purpose of forming a union of all Rugby playing clubs. This meeting was held at the Old Pall Mall Restaurant on January 26th, 1871, when the following clubs were enrolled as original members: Blackheath, Richmond, Wellington College, Grey's Hospital, Harlequin, King's College, St. Paul's, Civil Service, (resuscitated after being in abeyance for some years), Marlborough Nomads, Queens', Eton, West Kent, Wimbledon Hornets, Gipsies, Clapham Rovers, Farnham, Law, Lancers, Addison, Mohitane, Belsize Park. Those marked with an asterisk are still in existence. The still flourishing Wasps, though not represented at the meeting, joined the Union in the first year of its existence.

The title given the new organization was "The Rugby Football Union," and it was founded legally by London clubs. To three old Rugbians, Messrs. A. Rutter, E. O. Holmes, and L. T. Maiton, the drafting of the rules of the new organization was entrusted. Those of Rugby School were adopted in whole, save that some of the formalities in bringing out the ball after a try for a kick at goal were reduced, and hacking, which had caused the withdrawal of the Blackheath and other clubs in 1863, as mentioned above was now forbidden. Rule 57 read, as follows:—"No hacking or kicking over or tripping up shall be allowed under any circumstances."

Algermon Rutter (Rugby) was the first President of the Union, and, as was natural, no less than six of the committee hailed from the same foundation. Having briefly undevoted to outline the origin and development of the running game until it was firmly established under the guidance of the Rugby Union the compass of this article is reached. Possibly in a future one we may endeavour to trace the great spread of the game and bring its history up to date.

"Bangkok Times."

A STATE RELIGION.

CONFUCIANISTS AND CHRISTIANS.

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INTIMATIONS

A. D. C. PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

"STAR & GARTEN" FUND

GALA NIGHT - - - DECEMBER 15

SECOND - - - - - 16



WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE NO. 516.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

MONDAY.

the 27th November, 1916, at 11 a.m., at the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Premises, 375 BALES, GUNNY BAGS, HEAVY CEMENT 24 LBS. Unless previously disposed of. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Hongkong Nov. 24, 1916. 1253

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Madame CAMILLI to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY.

the 2nd December, 1916, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Des Vaux Street.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Hongkong Nov. 24, 1916. 1253

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

H.K. Cricket Club v. R.E. (Home).

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.—Queen Alexandra's birthday (1894) (Princess Maud Charlotte).

THURSDAY, Nov. 24.—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

1.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Pianos, Bicycles etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30.—St. Andrew's Day.

"Heather Day" for Scotch War Charities.

Thanksgiving Day in U.S.A. Scotch Concert in Theatre Royal, City Hall.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—Queen Alexandra's birthday (1894).

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.—10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household Linens and Blankets at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—9 a.m.—General Booking Opens for "Kismet".

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.—Entries close for Wodehouse Cup (Ladies' Fourmies, Fencing).

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.—Entries close for Ladies' Championship, R.H.K. Golf Club.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at

The China Mail Ltd.,

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VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For the first time a big Empress liner is to be seen to-day alongside a wharf at Kowloon. Flags were flown to mark the opening of the new wharf.

Ladies will notice that two golf competitions for ladies are announced. One is for a Ladies' Fourmies, 18 holes, at Fanning, for a cup presented by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, and the other is for the Ladies' Championship for which a cup has been presented.

H.E. Mr. Claud Severn is to read a paper on 'The National Mission' at a meeting of the Cathedral Branch of the Church of England Men's Society, on Monday next at St. Paul's College at 6 p.m. Dr. Earle will preside and a large attendance of members and friends is anticipated.

Lam Shek Shai, a passenger from the Federated Malay States, has reported to the Police on behalf of himself and six others that he sent out a man named Ah Ying, from 6, Wing Shing Street, to change \$1,266 of Singapore money into Hongkong currency and the messenger has not returned.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. W. Bolles, Mr. A. G. Coppin and Mr. D. Burlingham were among the passengers of the Empress of Asia which arrived this morning.

Mr. Fung Hon, an interpreter at the Hongkong Supreme Court, recently forwarded to Lady May two oil paintings, the work of his sixteen-year-old daughter, to be sold in aid of war funds. The paintings consist of a landscape and a deer on the hillside. In acknowledging the gifts, Lady May wrote as follows: "Thank you very much for the lovely pictures painted by your daughter in aid of the war fund. It is most kind of you to give them and, after having them on exhibition at the Helena May Institute, we thought of putting them in Kelly and Walsh's shop for sale. With many and grateful thanks."

OIL PAINTINGS IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

Mr. Belsito, an Italian painter who has been living in the Far East, principally in Macao and Hongkong, for the past nine or ten years, opened at the City Hall to-day his exhibition of oil paintings in aid of war charities. Upwards of 160 pictures are on view, the great majority of them being Chinese types or local scenes. Although since the beginning of the war Mr. Belsito has produced upwards of 200 pictures with the object of benefiting war charities, he has succeeded in avoiding repetition in his subjects, which is a tribute alike to his versatility and his genius. Among his Chinese types are some perfect pictures, and the whole of the work in the Exhibition shows Mr. Belsito to be an artist and a painter of remarkable ability.

The pictures generally measure roughly about sixteen inches by eight inches inside their frames, and are being sold at \$30 and \$40 each. They will be on exhibition at the City Hall for a few more days, and lovers of art will find the Exhibition well worth a visit.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

| | 3.30 p.m. |
|--------------|----------------|
| Unions | \$967½ sellers |
| Douglases | 129 sellers |
| Indos Def. | 137½ sellers |
| China Sugars | 132 sellers |
| Malabons | 37½ buyers |
| Wharves | 84½ buyers |
| Docks | 133½ sellers |
| Cements | 10.70 sellers |

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, soothes the inflamed and irritated throat, opens the lungs, and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

TIGER'S BONES GRUEL.

CURIOUS MIXTURE IN "TRIAD" CASE.

The defendants in the alleged unlawful Society case gave evidence this afternoon.

Ho Fat, the first defendant, described himself as a seaman living at Tung Kwong Hing, 55, Portland Street, Yau-mat. He stoutly denied he was the keeper of the Lodge. He only came back from abroad last year. The "sacred" tub alleged to have been used at an initiation of a candidate to a Triad, brotherhood, was "left about" with other things on the floor. They had not been used since he had been there. He did not know and had never heard of a Triad Brotherhood. His companions, in the dock who were found by the Police on the premises were occupants of cubicles and their friends.

Interrogated by Mr. King defendant said a man named Pun Fat used the name Tung Kwong Hing as a contractor. He had gone back to Weihow and witness did not know if he was killed in the fight around Weihow. He repudiated the suggestion that it was part of his duty to get recruits to go and fight. The Tung Kwong Hing was about to go bankrupt and the rules found hanging on the wall had been there all the time. He admitted he was the agent of Pun Fat but his only work was to collect the rent of the cubicles. The sixth defendant was there to collect money for the sale of tiger bones which had been made into gruel and which he gave to the second defendant. (Laughter.) "Is that the knife he killed the tiger with?" humorously asked Mr. King.

Defendant replied the weapon was used for cutting wood.

The second defendant declared he was a doctor who only went to the Tung Kwong Hing to sleep. The doctor said he could not write. He said he acted when he had a patient and did not write prescriptions.

The third defendant told the Court he was a student in the country and he was arrested on his first day in the Colony.

The defendant of tiger's bones fame said he had only been here since Oct. 24th. He had never done any other work and did not take the bones round the streets. He brought them down from the country and in Hongkong he prepared them into a kind of gruel which he sold to his friends.

All the defendants said they had been in the Colony a short time and some said they had only arrived the day they were caught.

The thirteenth defendant said he was a stone junk man and slept at the house on the invitation of a friend. He admitted climbing on to the roof when the Police arrived, but that was because the Police came at midnight and he did not know what was going to happen to them.

Mr. Hazeland reserved judgment until Wednesday next.

CONTRACTOR CHARGED.

FAULTY JOINT AND INFERIOR CEMENT.

A Chinese contractor who is engaged in building houses on the Wei-ni-shong road, was before Mr. J. R. Wood on three summonses this morning. The first was, that he did not use a triangular wire mesh in a reinforced concrete verandah as required by the approved plans, he having used instead 3/16 inch iron bars placed 15 inches apart.

Mr. Vergette, of the Public Works Department, said if iron bars had been sanctioned they should have been 1 inch metal placed at 6 inches apart.

The second offence was that defendant used a faulty joint for the verandah support. He should have provided a length of iron running the whole width of the verandah but, instead of that, he had it divided into two parts and these were held together by a piece of rivetted metal. The third offence was that in an ornamental projection all round the house, for the support of the floor inside, he used inferior materials and should have used mortar composed of three parts of sand and one of cement. As a matter of fact he used red earth and sand and a sprinkling of cement.

Mr. Vergette stated that Mr. J. O. Clark, architect, was now supervising the work and he had found that part of

the projection was already taken down. Mr. Wood, in view of this, adjourned the summons fourteen days to see what progress had been made to remedy the other defects.

VISITORS' LIGHT FINGERS.

A youth who went into a shop at Wanchai, stating that he wanted some clothes, put his hand over the counter and stole a part of a sewing machine while the master's back was turned. However the occupier saw him and arrested him. Defendant told Mr. Hazeland he had only come down from Canton the day previous. He was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

LEAD AND BRASS.

A remand until Thursday was granted in a charge against a Chinese of stealing a quantity of lead and brass, the property of the Kowloon Dock Co. The man, who is being defended by Mr. R. C. Faithful, said he was given the materials to take to the s.s. Fuen Sang and did not steal them. He could produce evidence to support the statement and on that account a remand was ordered.

TATTERED AND TORN.

A Chinese who appeared in the dock in a forlorn condition, his jacket being torn into shreds, was charged with stealing a bag of small money totalling \$20. The complainant stated that defendant entered his room on the first floor at 4 Kow Street, and grabbed the bag of money off the table. He ran after defendant, who struggled to get away and thus had his coat torn.

Mr. Hazeland imposed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

A NIGHT COLLISION.

Mr. Carr, who was riding a cycle along the Frays East a few nights ago, collided with a projecting plank that led on to the No. 2 Sanitary Board refuse disposal junk. The machine was buckled and Mr. Carr was badly damaged about the face and hands. This morning Inspector Sim charged the No. 1 of the junk with causing an obstruction. Mr. Shenton prosecuted and Mr. Kong Sing defended.

The hearing was set down for Tuesday at 11.30 a.m.

A PALTRY CLAIM.

SOLICITOR AGITATING FOR COSTS.

Mr. R. C. Faithful was very perturbed in the Summary Court this morning. He represented a plaintiff who claimed \$5 but the amount claimed carried no costs of adjournment as it was under \$10. Mr. Faithful's grievance was that he had asked for particulars and had not got them and he applied for the case to be struck out. The case had been going on week after week and was a farce. Particulars not having been supplied the Court had been placed at defiance.

Mr. Haywood said the writ had been handed to him by Mr. Lee D'Almada and he himself knew nothing about it.

Mr. Faithful: That makes no difference. He should send somebody here who knows something about it. (Laughter.) Why should I come here week after week wasting my time for a paltry five dollars.

There are no costs.

His Lordship said if Mr. Faithful did not get particulars within a week he would dismiss the case.

Mr. Faithful: With costs?

His Lordship: Such as they are. (Laughter.)

PHILIPPINE KAPOK.

There is a great future before the cotton industry in the Philippines, says a Manila paper, in order to assist the people to avail themselves of a wonderful opportunity to make cotton culture a national one. Director Adriano Hernandez of the bureau of agriculture has brought about the installation in Cavite of a kapok cleaning machine of modern improved type.

A thorough test is to be made of Philippine cotton and if it can be shown that it ranks with the Java product and can be produced at no greater cost than the United States navy is in a position to make use of over a hundred tons a year. Kapok is used extensively in the manufacture of life belts, cushions, life-buoys and for other articles that are expected to float for a considerable time after immersion.

The bureau of agriculture is confident that the Filipino products, if properly cared for and cleaned, can easily compete with the Java kapok.

EARLY COLDS.

BE careful of the colds you take this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It cures colds made by all chemists and druggists.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)

CHINESE POLITICS.

PEKING, Nov. 23.

The President contemplates holding a special conference to discuss important questions. Chu Sai Chang will be invited to attend. Sun Heng Yee, after being dismissed from the Ministry of the Interior, has declared that he will not enter the Ministry again, but will organise an influential party "to supervise the Government."

AN AMERICAN LOAN.

PEKING, Nov. 23.

The American Loan of five millions gold dollars has been approved by the Lower House and the Minister in Washington has been instructed to sign the contracts. The Loan is secured by the wine and tobacco taxes. The money is to be used for relieving the Bank of China's difficulties in making specie payment.

THE SCARCITY OF SILVER.

PEKING, Nov. 23.

The scarcity of silver in the provinces of the Yangtze Valley has seriously affected the money market in North China. Even foreign banks are unable to handle large sums in exchange business.

Owing to foreigners having exported large amounts of silver to Russia and India, the Chinese Government contemplates prohibiting the exportation of silver.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

Sir Edwin Pears, who contributes to the Contemporary Review a very interesting article on the Balkan States, and Turkey, has this to say with regard to Greece—

The conduct of Greece has occupied all Europe during the last three months. I predicted in your January number that "Greece would return to power. The struggle between him and the German party is not yet concluded. The position, as all the world knows, is that King Constantine has been, and probably is still, desirous of Greece should align herself with the Central Powers. A number of Greek officers were sent by the last King to Germany, and naturally returned with German sympathies. Most of them have been the unwelcome supporters of the King his pro-German policy. German agents, among whom the chief was the notorious Baron Schenck, have been working in Greece, and especially in Athens, with the characteristic energy and method which has so often been crowned with success. The sympathy of many Greeks led them to sacrifice national interests to personal gain. Two months ago the Allied Fleet cleared out at least a dozen islands and other depots where submarines were supplied with petrol and ships with coal. It may reasonably be doubted whether what they were doing was not known to the Royalist Party. The further step of supervising the post and telegraph services became necessary, because Greece was in many ways assisting the enemy. When Schenck left Athens on Thursday September 14th, he boasted that he had succeeded in "tying German organisation and system" (and, he should have added, by a great expenditure of hard cash) in overcoming "an unsympathetic feeling" towards his country. We may dismiss his further boast that the Allies by his conduct had greatly aided him as blague with a suspicion of truth.

Whatever Schenck may say, the great majority of the Greek people sympathise with the Allies. King Constantine is playing a dangerous game, and this both in reference to the Allies and to his own people. The disastrous Greek-Turkish War in 1897 was brought to an end in order to save the dynasty, and its story should be a warning. The Greeks, with many good qualities, possess an inordinate belief in the ability of their race. They cannot be reproached for constantly speaking of the glorious deeds of their ancestors at Marathon, Plataea, and at a score of other places where their ancestors fought bravely on behalf of their country; for the tradition has been useful and glorious racial asset. But in 1897, and after they spoke with equal confidence of the conduct of their grandfathers between 1820 and 1830. Now the story of the Greek Revolution is a very mixed one; treachery, double-dealing, and cowardice are found side by side with heroic deeds. Noble self-sacrifice, combined with a determination to obtain freedom, won them the respect of great Englishmen like Byron and Gordon, and of French and Russian sympathisers. The Greeks in 1897 had become associated with the stories of their ancestors. Great crowds persuaded each other that one Greek was equal to many Turks. The Greek statesmen of both sides, and notably Mr. Sotiropoulos, who has recently retired, recognised that "in fighting against the Turks in 1897 already under German leaders, they would stand no chance of success, and after careful consultation between Delyanovi with his Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition, it was decided that the effort for war had become so general that to stop it would bring about a revolution; the first effect of which would be to send away the King and Royal Family. They deliberately resolved to make a show of war by land and sea, and off the first convenient occasion, to invite the intervention of the Powers in order to fix the terms of peace. This programme was carried out. The one drawn out after dark, the Greeks were defeated; two small strips of territory were given over to the Turks and a small indemnity was paid, and the war finished. King Otto and his German clique, knowing the temper of the people, and whatever telegrams they may send for European consumption, they will take care not to openly break with the Allies.

LATEST EDITION.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE STRUGGLE IN RUMANIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A Rumanian communiqué, undated, throws no light on the position at Craiova.

It reports violent enemy attacks at Cerna, near Orsova, and adds: "We fortified ourselves and captured positions at Dragodavele, while in the Alt Valley there were infantry actions in the centre and bombardments on our left wing."

We have withdrawn in the Jiu Valley and now occupy our old positions.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

A German communiqué states that the booty at Craiova included 800 railway carriages.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA REGION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

An Italian official report from Macedonia states:

The Italians in the mountains westward of Monastir repulsed a violent attack from Mount Muza and then advancing northwards captured the heights southward of Bradindol.

AUSTRIANS SHELL A RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

An Italian official report states that the enemy shelled a field hospital in the "Gortzia" area, despite the fact that it displayed a conspicuous Red Cross flag. Seven patients were killed and eleven wounded.

TRADES UNIONS AND THE PRINCIPLE OF DILUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A conference of representatives of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Unions after an address by the Government Labour Adviser, agreed to recommend members to accept an extension of the principle of dilution to private commercial work, subject to safeguards for the restitution of trade union conditions after the war.

FIRE ON THE "SADO MARU."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha inform us that they have received a telegram from the Head Office, Tokio, dated 22nd instant, advising that the s.s. "Sado Maru," which cleared from Seattle on the 1st November, has had an outbreak of fire on board, and that the Hongkong cargo is not damaged, but the matter is to come under General Average with a deposit of one and half per cent. required from the consignees of cargo.

SPORTING.

U.S. LEAGUE.

H.K.F.C. v. R.E.

H.K.F.C. Goldenberg, Black, McCullin, Ralston, Stewart, Rodger, Robinson, Walker, Chasels, McArthur, Stalker. Kick off 4.15 p.m. Saturday 25th.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. and XI v. Craigengower C.C. to-morrow at King's Park, 3 p.m. Sharp.—W.L. Wessner, H. Overy, F.W. Wood, B.D. Evans, C.J. Stapleton, H. St. Rouse, A.E. Silkestone, A.E. Schult, A.E. Raven, C. Mycock, F. Travers.

THE QUEST FOR A LIVING BUDDHA.

Apparently, the old Kanchura Runkhuta, one of the many living Buddhas of Mongolia, is dead or passed into the "perfection of repose." His senior disciple, Lama Akewangyimpuloh, is now on a pilgrimage to Tibet in quest of the re-embodiment or "transmigration" of the Runkhuta. The usual method is to make enquiries in the land of Buddha for boys born in a miraculous way or with divine signs such as red light, sweet scent or other forms of supposed divine manifestations on the day of their birth about the death of the old Runkhuta. The boys thus secured are then carried to Lassa, where their names are written on slips of wood and placed in a golden urn. The urn is drawn out after dark, commonly as a result of the re-embodiment or transmigration of the dead Buddha. In order to facilitate the search for such a boy, the Lama has been granted the privilege by the Central Government in Tibet, in a special train as far as possible to the border of Mongolia, where he will be met by a native car to Tibet. (Peking Gazette.)

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIA'S NEW EMPEROR.

HIS PROCLAMATION.

THE EMPEROR AND AUSTRIA'S AIM.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23. The new Emperor of Austria-Hungary has issued a Proclamation in which he says:

I am ascending the Throne in a stormy time. Our aim is not yet reached and the illusion of our enemies that they are able to overthrow my monarchy and that of my Allies is not yet dissipated. I will do all in my power to obtain peace as soon as the honour of our arms and the conditions of life in my countries and those of their Allies and the defence of our enemies allow.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23. A Vienna telegram states that the late Emperor Francis-Joseph will be buried in the Capuchin Mausoleum probably on November 30th. The body will lie in state at Hofburg on the 25th and 26th.

[The late Emperor's son and wife were buried in the Capuchin Monastery.]

FROM 17 TO 60.

COMPULSORY WAR SERVICE IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23. A telegram from Berlin states that the Bill for compulsory war service for civilians applies to all males between the ages of 17 and 60. The maximum penalty for evasion is imprisonment for one year and a fine of £500 sterling.

The Reichstag has been unexpectedly convoked for the 25th inst.

INCREASED LEVY ON BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23. The Governor-General of Belgium has increased the monthly levy on Belgium from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 23. General Sir Douglas Haig reports: We bombarded the enemy's lines in the neighbourhood of Messines, Armentieres and Loos.

The enemy's aeroplanes crossed our lines on Wednesday. Three were captured and a fourth was driven down in his own lines. One of ours is missing.

ONLY AERIAL ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 23. A French communiqué says: There has been only aerial activity on our front.

Lieutenant Guymer brought down his 22nd machine.

We dropped many bombs on stations and bivouacs in the Somme region.

THE VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 23. It is understood that the campaign to be undertaken by Cabinet Ministers is for the purpose of encouraging the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

It is believed that Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna will participate.

A joint meeting of the Unionist and Liberal War Committees is to be decided to consult the whips as to the desirability of supporting the Cabinet Ministers' campaign.

It has been complained in the House of Commons that the Government has been inactive in face of anti-war propaganda in the industrial centres.

THE ALLIES AND GREECE.

SURRENDER OF WAR MATERIAL DEMANDED.

THE DEMAND REFUSED.

ATHENS, Nov. 23. Admiral Fournet's recent demand for the surrender of war material included 18 batteries of field artillery, 16 mountain artillery, 40,000 machine-guns, 140 machine-guns, 500 motor vans and considerable ammunition.

Admiral Fournet contended that this would be equal to the war material Greece had handed over to the Germans and Bulgars.

The Government replied that the Entente had already taken 191 modern guns from Greece, while the guns given to the Germans and Bulgars were obsolete. It further contends that acquiescence in the demand would constitute a hostile act towards the Central Powers, besides disabling Greece from defending herself. Therefore the demand was refused.

FRENCH OCCUPY PELOPONNESUS RAILWAY.

ATHENS, Nov. 23. French blue-jackets have occupied the Peloponnesus railway station.

ALL ENEMY CONSULS AND SCIENTISTS DEPORTED.

Admiral Fournet also ordered all enemy consuls and members of enemy archaeological schools to quit.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23. Reports from Baku state that the Turks have massacred 6,000 Armenians at Sivas.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 23. Telegrams from Athens state that there were no wounded on the *Britannia* which was going to Salonika with a complement of the Medical Corps and nurses.

It is believed that she was attacked by two submarines off the island of Zee.

GERMAN SEA OUTRAGES.

ALLIES CONTEMPLATING AN ANSWER.

LONDON, Nov. 23. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith replying to a question by Mr. Croft with reference to the German sea outrages, said the Government was in consultation with the Allies as to the desirability of adopting a ton for ton policy.

ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORT.

PARTIAL PROHIBITION PROBABLE.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 23. An export tax on wheat is practically certain and a partial prohibition of the export of wheat from mid-December and of maize from the middle of January is very probable.

The Government is obliged to purchase seed for wheat owing to drought and locusts.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

DR. WILSON'S ELECTION ACKNOWLEDGED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. Mr. Hughes concedes the election of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States, and congratulates him.

His own have been exchanged.

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The small Norwegian steamer *City of Mexico* and the British barque *Granada* have been sunk.

ARMISTICE FOR BURIAL OF DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 23. Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, replying to a question by Mr. Outhwaite regarding the granting of an armistice on the western front for the burial of dead, said it was for the Generalissimo to decide.

CANADA'S HELP IN MAKING MUNITIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 23. Speaking in London, Lord Montagu paid a tribute to the great output of munitions by Canada. A long war necessarily meant exhaustion of resources. When ours were exhausted we could look more and more to the patriotism and economic sacrifices of all parts of the Dominions.

OBITUARY.

JACK LONDON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. The death is announced of Jack London, the well-known writer.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The death is announced of Sir George White.

(The deceased baronet was head of the firm of George White and Co. of Bristol. He was a pioneer of electric street traction and was the first to introduce it in London, Dublin, Bristol, Middlesbrough and other cities. He also established the first manufacturing of aeroplanes in England and introduced the Bristol Blenheim and Monoplane in 1910. He was chairman of several important undertakings and interested in controlling railway and other industrial concerns in Bristol and South Wales.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FOOD ECONOMY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CONFERENCES AND PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, Nov. 23. An official communiqué states—Mr. Runciman has conferred with Hotel-keepers with regard to the economizing of food. He subsequently had a conference with Manufacturing Confectioners as to the consumption of sugar.

It has been arranged that Members of the Cabinet shall address meetings throughout the country. The following have been already fixed—Lord Robert Cecil, Bristol; Mr. Tennant, Edinburgh; Mr. Macdonald, Wood, Leicester; Lord Curzon, Liverpool; Mr. Herbert Samuel, Newcastle; Mr. Arthur Henderson, Northampton.

SCANDALOUS CHRISTMAS MENUS.

LONDON, Nov. 23. Mr. Runciman, addressing Hotel-keepers, said he had seen a Christmas menu which was wasteful even in peace time, but scandalous in war time. Such a situation could not be allowed. Menus must be drastically cut down. There must be one or two needless days weekly.

A Member of the Deputation pointed out that fish was more costly.

Mr. Runciman said they might have days without both fish and meat. They must decrease imported foods. It was impossible to exempt tea-shops, where expenditure on cakes and confectionery was too lavish. He advised an immediate conference in their trade interests. If they did not take the necessary action the Government would do it.

SAVOY CANCELS CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR EVE DINNERS.

The Savoy announces the cancellation of New Year and Christmas Eve dinners.

THE LATEST HOSPITAL SHIP OUTRAGE.

VESSEL SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

ATHENS, Nov. 23. The *Britannia* was apparently from Salonika. She lowered all her boats, numbering 35. It is reported that five lives have been lost. Details are lacking.

ATHENS, Oct. 23. The *Britannia* was attacked at 10 o'clock in the morning 50 miles distant from Athens. Submarines attacked her on both sides simultaneously. One torpedo missed. The vessel sunk in 55 minutes. Thirty or forty of the crew were wounded by the explosion. The nurses and army doctors on board lined the deck in the most orderly manner. The women were saved first. A number of Allied ships quickly responded to the wireless messages sent out.

A stevedore who was on board the *Titanic* says the present war was more than that disaster. The first two boats were launched near the stern. The ship heeled, with the crew whirling in the air, and the loaded boats were sucked down or smashed into matchwood. Many were killed outright, others mangled.

Survivors have been landed at Phaleron, Piræus and Keratsini.

The *Britannia* was the largest British ship, accommodating 3,000 wounded.

NO WOUNDED ON BOARD.

The Admiralty states that there were no wounded aboard the *Britannia*.

THE PUSH ON THE ANCRE.

NAVAL DIVISION'S GALLANTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The fine qualities displayed by the Royal Naval Division, under trying circumstances, in the first fight on the 13th instant, is told by Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters. The Naval men—mainly north country men—went over the trenches near the Ancre at dawn in a dense mist and picked their way across an area having barbed wire 8 feet high and 40 feet deep, through which our artillery had torn a jagged track. They gained the first German line speedily, but were there after exposed to fire from a formidable German redoubt, cunningly posted on a sheltered spur on Beaucourt Hill, which played on them from three mouths. The Naval men gallantly passed on, but were isolated with the enemy on both sides.

"TANKS" TO THE RESCUE.

The Naval men sought cover in the trenches won, and two "tanks" were sent out to rescue them at night time. One of these ascended the hill and proceeded to within a short distance of the redoubt, where the crew erected a machine gun. The troops in the redoubt thereupon showed a white flag and surrendered by lantern light.

The following day the Naval Division resumed the attack and bagged 1,700 prisoners.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY HAVE SLIGHT SUCCESS.

LONDON, Nov. 23. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué says—After heavy trench mortar bombardment last night the enemy raided our front south-west of Cite-St-Elie. Part of our front line trench was obliterated. There are twenty-six of our force missing.

Our aeroplanes attacked railway stations and transports. All machines returned.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY FIRE.

PARIS, Nov. 22. An official communiqué states—There has been intermittent artillery fire on the greater part of the front, particularly at Vaux and Donnemout.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FEEBLE ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. An Italian official report states—The weather has been bad. We repulsed feeble attacks in the Artico Valley.

A TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

REPULSED WITH ENORMOUS LOSSES.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A Petrograd official report states—Strong Turkish forces attacked south-east of Oghnot, where fighting continued. The Turks took up the offensive in the direction of Bourdjin, on the morning of the 20th instant, and were repulsed, suffering enormous losses and being pursued until evening.

FURTHER SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

VILLAGE AND HEIGHTS.

A Serbian official report states—The Serbs yesterday successfully pursued the enemy and attacked along the whole line. They captured the village of Rudimirei and surrounding heights and inflicted heavy losses. They made prisoner 186 Germans and 300 Bulgarians.

The Allies also made progress.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

SMALL POST'S GALLANT DEFENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A British East Africa official report states—An enemy force numbering four hundred, with three guns and eight machine guns, which attacked a small post at Lupemba from the 12th to the 14th inst. was repulsed with heavy casualties. On the 13th instant, while two British columns were enveloping Lupemba, the enemy fled north-eastward, abandoning a heavy gun. There were 47 of the enemy killed.

THE SITUATION IN ROMANIA.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A German communiqué states—North of Câmpulung the Rumanians made repeated fruitless attacks. In the Roteturu Pass and Sidi Valleys on the Alt we won ground.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY MINISTERS FROM ATHENS.

PRECAUTION AGAINST TORPEDOING.

ATHENS, Nov. 22. The enemy Ministers, and British left for Kavalla on board a Greek steamer. Flying all enemy flags and carrying no arms.

A FAVORITE RUB-DOWN.

THE golfer, an additional player and a third round athlete, know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is the thing for a rub-down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic, and sprains and swellings are eased in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HINDENBURG'S ORDER.

"NO U-BOAT MURDERS."

Mr. Charles Tower wrote to the "Daily Mail" from Amsterdam on October 1st. Tuesday's issue of "Groninger" the Berlin organ of the Catholic Party, publishes an account of revelations made at a meeting of Count Reventlow's "independent committee for German peace terms" on Sunday night. The chairman, Professor Schafer, said that a deputation had an interview with the Chancellor on September 14, when they demanded the immediate opening of a ruthless submarine campaign and expressed want of confidence owing to the Chancellor's lack of firmness against England and America.

In his reply the Chancellor said that he also considered England the chief enemy, but "for political and military reasons could not yet begin ruthless submarine." He had, he said, been approached concerning the Kaiser's letter to President Wilson of September 1, 1914 regarding the use by the French of dum-dum bullets. He admitted that this letter was a mistake of the Kaiser's (loud and prolonged laughter.) Professor Schafer ended by saying that submarine would be useless unless it began immediately.

Count Reventlow bitterly attacked Herr Hülferich, the Minister of the Interior, and said that the German Government not only deliberately encouraged the publication in Germany of American newspaper protests whenever a ship was sunk in which the United States was interested, but he would also go so far as to say that the American Press was encouraged by the German Government to publish these protests.

Naturally the person of the present Chancellor is important, but it seems to me that its importance is being exaggerated, and we ought not to overlook the person of the present Vice-Chancellor (Herr Hülferich), who is the coming Chancellor.

A RIGHT ABOUT.

At the afternoon sitting the greatest sensation of the day was produced. Geheimrath Duisberg appeared and said that he came in an official capacity as the envoy of Field-Marshal Hindenburg. He was instructed by Hindenburg to inform the meeting that the field-marshal requested it to abandon all agitation for a more ruthless prosecution of the submarine campaign.

Duisberg's words completely changed the tone of the meeting, the subsequent speakers considering that in view of Hindenburg's request they could not press their demand.

Up jumped Count Reventlow, who proceeded to put a new face on the matter. He argued that Hindenburg was expressing his personal convictions in making this request. But whose fault was it that Hindenburg had these convictions? Why, of course, the Chancellor's. "The Imperial Government gave Hindenburg false premises and, as he (Reventlow) proved, deliberately false premises, so as to endanger the desired rapprochement with England." Hindenburg's request was, of course, based on the fear that some other neutrals, especially the United States, would turn against Germany. "These fears are typical of the weakness of our Government. The programme must be the continuation of the assault on the Government."

Count Reventlow argued that the best plan for the committee would be to see that reliable material was "got secretly" to Hindenburg. (The German word is *heimlich*, which practically means smuggling it into Hindenburg's pocket without his knowledge.) He believed that such material, which would combat the Chancellor's view, would be welcome to the heads of the army.

The importance of the main disclosure in this extraordinary debate is clear. It seems evident that the submarine of ships off the American coast was deliberately undertaken to arouse neutral indignation, which would promptly be reflected in the Government Press. It is hardly doubtful that the Dutch steamer *Bismarck* was torpedoed with the purpose of infuriating Dutch opinion, as it did. Similarly the ruthless abandonment of Norwegian crews in small boats in the Arctic is part of the general scheme. If anything could further show up the utter unscrupulousness which characterizes Germany to-day it is the governmental system of employing ruthlessness for a short time simply to produce a certain effect and thus save the Government.

THE RISE IN FOOD PRICES IN BELLEGERENT COUNTRIES.

The general level of retail food prices in the United Kingdom on September 1 was 4 per cent above that of August 1. As compared with September 1, 1915, retail food prices on the 1st inst. showed an average increase of 22 per cent. Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at 65 per cent.

In Berlin the general level in July, 1916, stood at 117.6 per cent above that of July, 1914. In Vienna the general level in July last was about 161 per cent over that of July, 1914. In Switzerland the figures for June, 1916, show a rise of 40.6 per cent as compared with June, 1914. In Italy the rise in June last is 33.3 per cent over the level of July, 1914. In Norway, and between the same dates, the rise has been about 61 per cent, whilst at Copenhagen the food bill has risen by about 46 per cent.

The estimate for this year's vintage for the whole of France is now given approximately as between 770,000,000 and 800,000,000 of imperial gallons. In the South, 440,000,000 gallons are expected, instead of the 198,000,000 gallon pool of last year. The quality will be excellent.

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DON'T FORGET

"HEATHER-DAY"
30th NOVEMBER.

AMERICA'S VIEW OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

WIEGAND'S PROPHECY OF FUTURE PRIGHTFULNESS.

Herr von Wiegand, the faithful transmitter of Germany's prepared narratives and apologies, recently sent by wireless a hair-raising prophecy of future Zeppelin invasions of Britain.

He naively asserts that the German workers engaged in "feverish building run into thousands," failing to note that at the latest rate of destruction Germany will need almost as many Zeppelin builders as soldiers, to make good her losses.

Berlin is intensely anxious to modify the fixed conviction in America that the blockade practically completed, and Zeppelin activity more than met by British destruction, with her submarine "assassinations" confined to Imperial Allied merchantmen and neutral freighters with her navy afraid to meet the enemy, and the German troops hold or retreating on every front—the nation is fighting a hopeless battle.

Thousands of lives solely to save the lives of the rulers, the bankers and the military. All serious people are sickened and appalled and gagging are urged to treat these childless lines that by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

weapons, and comments severely also on the cowardice that keeps the Zeppelins among the clouds, causing the promiscuous slaying of innocent women and children, and making anything approaching military success impossible. "Failure of Zeppelins" is a sample headline. "Are Zeppelins Attacks Worth While?" is another.

Military experts in the States agree that the British defenses now more than defeat the Zeppelin commanders' strategy, and naval experts are similarly agreed that the anti-aircraft organization of Britain makes Germany's best schemes valueless as war measures, but they see an advantage contemplated by the indiscriminate sinking of freight ships as tending to leave Germany the best equipped nation for securing world-markets after the war.

On the Teuton complaints against Britain's "landship" destroyer, or "tank," the "Evening Sun" comments bitterly:

"It would be laughable if anything in this world calamity could excite mirth. It is not less deplorable for the essential hypocrisy and moral cowardice exhibited. In contrast with this, German, and how admirable is the conduct of the English people who, having a more than the crew of a disabled Zeppelin, have refrained from doing them the slightest injury. One might have seen the captured munitions (limb from limb) instead of 'attacking' small groups of the quickly-marched them to the coast."

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Omitting Manila, Keelung and Nagasaki.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORTSWORTH, TENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "KUNAJIRI MARU" Wednesday, 28th Nov. at 10 a.m.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA & BATAVIA.

S.S. "YERIMO MARU" Thursday, 30th Nov. at Noon.

FORMOSA LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG, ANPING TAIKAO, VIA SWATOW, AND AMOY.

S.S. "AMARUSA MARU" Capt. Konishi, Sunday, 28th Nov. at Noon.

S.S. "JOSHIN MARU" Capt. T. Nomura, Wednesday, 29th Nov. at 5 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
Tel. No. 74 & 75. No. 1, Queen's Building.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMER | TO SAIL |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| SHANGHAI | Nov. 26, Daylight | |
| TIENTSIN | Nov. 28, at 4 p.m. | |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Nov. 28, at 4 p.m. | |
| SHANGHAI | Nov. 29, at 4 p.m. | |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG | Nov. 29, at 10 a.m. | |
| SHANGHAI | Nov. 30, at 4 p.m. | |
| SHANGHAI | Dec. 3, Daylight | |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Dec. 5, at 4 p.m. | |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER - Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba", "Taming" & "Tea". Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck at "Taming" and "Tea".

SHANGHAI LINE - PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui", "Chenai", "Luchow", "Yingchow", "Shantung" and "Shanghai" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday taking cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

| For | Steamer | To Sail |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| MANILA | YUENSANG | SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | CHOYSANG | SUNDAY, Nov. 26, Daylight |
| TIENTSIN via WEIHAWEI | CHEONGSHING | SUNDAY, Nov. 26, Daylight |
| SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | LAISANG | TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at Noon |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI | YANSANG | FRIDAY, Dec. 1, Daylight |
| SHANGHAI | WUFSANG | FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at 7 a.m. |
| HAIPHONG | LOONGSANG | SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 p.m. |
| MANILA | YUENSANG | SUNDAY, Dec. 3, Daylight |
| SHANGHAI | MAUSANG | WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at Noon |

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers "Kutong", "Ningpo", "Loing" & "Fooking" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 33 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooking", "Kutong" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Labad, Dairen, Simpo, Tawao, Umkan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are dispatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Telephone No. 215.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

| For | Steamer | Date of Departure |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|
| GENOA | MERIONTHSHIRE | End of November |

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailing to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. No. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A.P.C.A.R. LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

NASTWARD.

S.S. "SHIRALA", 5,200 tons, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 28th November.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "GREGORY ALEX", 4,500 tons, Capt. H. G. Ellis, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on 22nd November.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers, and are fitted with all modern appliances and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

HAITAN. Capt. A. H. Stewart. FRIDAY, 1st Dec. at 11 a.m.

SWATOW. Capt. A. H. Stewart. TUESDAY, 28th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

SWATOW

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer | Tons & Speed | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| KOREA MARU | 18,000-18 knots | Wed., 28th Nov. at Noon |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000-18 knots | Wed., 13th Dec. at Noon |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000-21 knots | Tues., 19th Dec. at Noon |
| NIIPPON MARU | 11,000-15 knots | Thurs., 4th Jan. at 10.30 a.m. |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000-21 knots | Wed., 17th Jan. at Noon |
| PERSEA MARU | 9,000-14 knots | Sat., 27th Jan. at 10.30 a.m. |

First Class to London G6348. (ETL 10.0) Return G6308. (2123)

San Francisco G8250. G6437.50

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thames by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

| Steamer | Tons & Speed | Sailing |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| KIYO MARU | 17,500-14 knots | Tues., 28th Jan. at Noon |

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
T. DAIGO AGENT.
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone 291.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG - SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination | Steamer | Sailing Date |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|
| LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE | SEATON MARU | SATURDAY, 9th Dec. at Noon |
| | KAMO MARU | THURSDAY, 23rd Dec. at Noon |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA | TAMBA MARU | SATURDAY, 18th Dec. at Noon |
| | SHINZUOKA MARU | WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan. at Noon |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, CEBU, DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | TANGO MARU | TUESDAY, 18th Dec. at 4 p.m. |
| | NIKKO MARU | FRIDAY, 12th Jan. at 4 p.m. |
| CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, STRAITS & RANGOON | CEYLON MARU | TUESDAY, 25th Nov. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO | RANGOON MARU | SUNDAY, 26th Nov. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | NIKKO MARU | MONDAY, 11th Dec. at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | SENTEI MARU | SUNDAY, 26th Nov. |
| | SHIMIZU MARU | MONDAY, 27th Nov. at Noon |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | TOTOMI MARU | FRIDAY, 1st Dec. |
| VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | TOYOSHIMA MARU | THURSDAY, 14th Dec. |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

CARGO ONLY.

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, YOKO, NAGOYA, YOKO, FUKUOKA, MANILA, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOHL, Manager.
Telephone No. 221 & 222.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR STRAITS COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER, RANIAN, PAKHOI, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "MALTA", Captain C. H. COCHRANE, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 1st December, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship "Malta" from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to the Mediterranean and London. Other Cargo for London etc. will be conveyed via Bombay per S.S. "Nagoya" due in London about 18th January, 1917.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 17, 1916.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE NEW YORK SERVICE.

THE Steamship "BREMEDON" is BERTHED to LOAN for BOSTON and NEW YORK. Sailing about 9th December. For Rates of Freight apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
"OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD. CHINA MUTUAL BEN. CO., LD." Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "KUTONG", having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 28th November, will be subject to run.

All broken, stained, damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us for goods shipped by water.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Manager.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1916.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

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